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LIVERPOOL



PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY
ANNUAL REPORT

1971

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CITY AND PORT OF LIVERPOOL.



*With the
Compliments of*

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PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

OF

LIVERPOOL

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1971

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

This is the 99th Annual Report upon the work of the Liverpool Port Health Authority.

The Permanent Constitution of the Liverpool Port Health Authority defines the limits of the Port for health purposes, as coincident with the limits laid down by H.M. Customs. The boundaries of the Port of Liverpool are laid down in "The Appointment of the Port of Liverpool Order 1956".

SECTION I—STAFF

On the 1st July the Chief Port Health Inspector, Mr. J. G. McCoy, retired after nearly forty years service with the Authority. He was appointed Chief Port Health Inspector in 1946 and was succeeded by Mr. G. R. Davies.

Mr. R. E. Wilcoxson was appointed Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector.

Address and telephone number of } Health Department, Hatton Garden,
the Medical Officer of Health } Liverpool L3 2AW. 051-227 3911.

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
Professor Andrew B. Semple	Medical Officer of Health	5.12.52	C.B.E., V.R.D., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health, City of Liverpool. Professor of Public Health, University of Liverpool. Supervising Medical Inspector under Aliens Order and the Commonwealth Immigrants Act.
Dr. R. S. E. Cutcliffe	Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health in absence of Medical Officer of Health.	1.12.69	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health, City of Liverpool in absence of Medical Officer of Health. Principal Medical Officer (Epidemiology) City of Liverpool. Medical Inspector under Aliens Order and Commonwealth Immigrants Act.
Dr. R. R. Hair	Principal Medical Officer	1.5.69	L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edinburgh), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow)	Medical Inspector under the Aliens Order and Commonwealth Immigrants Act.
Dr. S. G. Rubin	Boarding Medical Officer (Part-time)	27.7.70	M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	Medical Officer in Department, City of Liverpool. Medical Inspector under the Aliens Order and Commonwealth Immigrants Act.
Mr. J. G. McCoy	Chief Port Health Inspector	7.6.46 Retired 30.6.71	Certificate of R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. Liverpool University School of Hygiene, Meat and Other Foods Certificate. 1st Mate's (Foreign-going) Certificate.	

Mr. G. R. Davies	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.7.71	Certificate of the P.H.I.E.B. Diploma of the R.S.H. for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Master's (Foreign-going) Certificate.	
Mr. R. E. Wilcoxson	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	1.9.71	Certificate of the P.H.I.E.B. Diploma of the R.S.H. for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.	
Mr. C. Kitchen	Port Health Inspector	29.6.33	Liverpool University School of Hygiene—Sanitary Science Certificate. Liverpool University School of Hygiene—Meat and Other Foods Certificate. R.S.I. Food Hygiene Certificate. National Federation of Meat Traders Diploma.	
Mr. H. Rodgers	Port Health Inspector	18.11.35	Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. Liverpool University School of Hygiene—Meat and Other Foods Certificate.	
Mr. W. McGeough	Port Health Inspector	8.7.55	R.S.A. (Scotland) Certificate. Federation of Scottish Meat Traders Association Diploma.	
Mr. D. W. Thomas	Port Health Inspector	7.2.56	Certificate of the P.H.I.E.B. 1st Mate's (Foreign-going) Certificate	
Mr. E. Calvert	Port Health Inspector	1.8.66	Certificate of the P.H.I.E.B. Liverpool University School of Hygiene—Meat and Other Foods Certificate. Master's (Foreign-going) Certificate	
Mr. B. F. P. McCann	Port Health Inspector	1.8.66	Diploma of the P.H.I.E.B.	
Mr. B. D. Jones	Port Health Inspector	1.8.66	Diploma of the P.H.I.E.B. Master's (Foreign-going) Certificate	

TABLE A—Continued

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
Mr. H. P. Bird	Port Health Inspector	1.7.68	Certificate of the P.H.I.E.B. Diploma of the R.S.H. for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.	
Mr. J. S. Winstanley	Port Health Inspector	1.8.68	Certificate of the P.H.I.E.B. Diploma of the R.S.H. for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.	
Mr. W. Taylor	Port Health Inspector	2.7.70	Diploma of the P.H.I.E.B. 1st Mate's (Foreign-going) Certificate	
Mr. G. W. Shaw	Port Health Inspector	8.7.70	Diploma of the P.H.I.E.B. 1st Mate's (Foreign-going) Certificate	
Mr. J. H. Owens	Port Rodent Control Inspector	13.7.70		
Mr. G. M. Gillies	Administrative Assistant	6.5.59	L.G.E.B. Promotion Examination	
Mr. J. L. Stead	Clerical Officer	27.1.64	L.G.E.B. Clerical Examination	
Miss C. Brophy	Shorthand/Typist	21.7.69	R.S.A. II Certificate in Shorthand and Typing. Pitman's Shorthand Certificate	

SECTION II

TABLE B

Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign ports	5,072	17,357,903	25	4,653	22
Coast-wise	4,329	5,131,651	—	196	Nil
Total	9,401	22,489,554	25	4,849	22

(406 vessels were granted radio clearance by medical officers).

SECTION III

TABLE C

Character of shipping and trade during the year.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

No. of passengers INWARDS	No. of passengers OUTWARDS
218,528	219,828

(These figures exclude passengers to and from other United Kingdom ports including Northern Ireland).

CARGO TRAFFIC

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS
Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Ores and Metals, Grain, Sugar, Animal Feeding-stuffs, Wood and Timber, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, Cotton, Wool, Lards, Oils and Fats, Rubber, Canned Foodstuffs.	Chemicals, Drugs and Dyes, Iron and Steel Manufactured Goods, Machinery, Soaps, Oils and Fats, Pottery and Glassware, Electrical Goods, Beverages and Foodstuffs, Vehicles.

PRINCIPAL PORTS FROM WHICH SHIPS ARRIVE

Ships arrive in Liverpool from all ports in the world.

SECTION IV

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

The number of barges plying in and about the Port of Liverpool is approximately eighty, representing an estimated total of 22,900 tons deadweight.

These barges are engaged in trading mainly within the port and places on the Manchester Ship Canal and the River Weaver Navigation.

During the course of the year fifty-one barges were inspected and all were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

No contraventions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Part X) were observed.

None was found to be in regular use as a dwelling.

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

(1) Source of supply

- (a) Liverpool Corporation supplies water for the East side and the Wirral Water Board supplies water for the West side of the River Mersey.
- (b) Vessels in dock are supplied by shore hydrants which are situated at almost every berth throughout the port.

(2) Tests for contamination

- (a) Tests for contamination for water supplied to the district are carried out at frequent intervals by the various Authorities supplying water.

No unsatisfactory reports have been received from these Authorities.

- (b) Report of tests for contamination of water supplied to ships.

DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE ABOARD SHIPS

No. of ships involved	No. of samples taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Total
30	107	71	36	107

(3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes

Officials of the Authorities supplying water are stationed in each dock area to ensure that only suitable hoses are used for the supply of water and that hoses are not allowed to come into contact with dock water and are protected from contamination.

Water is run through the hoses before filling is begun and all hoses and hydrant fittings are kept in suitably protected containers.

(4) Number and sanitary conditions of water boats

There are no water boats in use on the River Mersey but several tugs are specially equipped to carry and supply fresh water to vessels anchored in the River Mersey. Only those tugs approved by the Department of Trade and Industry are used for this purpose. These vessels are examined regularly and water samples taken.

SECTION VI

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS 1970

(1) List of infected areas (Regulation 6)

This list is compiled from the Weekly Epidemiological Record and bulletins of the World Health Organisation.

The list, in printed form, is supplied to officers of H.M. Customs, river pilots and the Port Manager of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company. Copies of the list are supplied to these individual officers through the Collector of H.M. Customs and the Superintendent of Pilotage.

Amendments to the list are notified by telephone to the Controller of H.M. Customs, the Superintendent of Pilotage and the Port Manager. This notification is confirmed in writing.

(2) Radio Messages

- (a) Permission by radio for ships to enter the district (Regulation 13) is transmitted by Mersey Radio on receipt of the message by telephone from the duty medical officer.
- (b) Messages by radio from ships are received by Mersey Radio and the duty medical officer is informed by telephone. During normal working hours this is through the offices of the Port Health Authority, and at other times through the Liverpool Ambulance Service.

Incoming vessels arriving in the port which have, during the previous four weeks, called at any port on the infected ports list, or which have any infectious sickness to report, or in cases where the answers to the questions on the Maritime Declaration of Health form are not all in the negative are required to send a signal by radio to the Authority giving the following information :

- (i) Date of departure from and name of the last infected port.
- (ii) Details of any cases of infectious sickness on board.
- (iii) Any other relevant information.

If the duty medical officer is satisfied that the vessel is clear of infectious sickness and that there is no risk to the public health he advises the Master that pratique will be granted by H.M. Customs and H.M. Customs are requested to do this.

If he is not so satisfied pratique will not be granted until the vessel has been boarded by the duty medical officer.

**(3) Notifications otherwise than by radio
(Regulation 14 (1) (b))**

A number of shipping companies and agents notify the estimated time of arrival of their vessels by letter or telephone.

Vessels which are required to send a signal by radio and fail to do so are not granted pratique by officers of H.M. Customs until the officer has contacted the duty medical officer and received his permission to grant pratique.

(4) Mooring stations

Outer Mooring Station. That part of the River Mersey known as the Sloyne has been designated as the outer mooring station. Any berth within the docks may be designated by the Medical Officer as an inner mooring station.

(5) (a) Arrangements for hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox)

Such cases are accommodated at Fazakerley Hospital, Liverpool. This hospital is under the control of the North Merseyside Hospital Management Committee.

(b) Arrangements for surveillance and follow-up of contacts

This is carried out by the Medical Officers and/or Port Health Inspectors for those persons remaining on board the vessel and if necessary the Port Medical Officer at the next port of call is notified.

In the case of passengers and members of the crew leaving the vessel at Liverpool the Medical Officers of Health of the districts to which they are proceeding are informed.

(c) Arrangements for cleansing and disinfection

When necessary the disinfection of ships is carried out by the Port Health Inspectors and ancillary staff. 12 disinfections were carried out during the year.

Cleaning and disinfection of persons' clothing and other articles is carried out by arrangements made with the Liverpool Corporation Disinfection staff.

SECTION VII

SMALLPOX

- (1) Any cases of smallpox arriving in the Port of Liverpool would be sent to the Sankey Hospital which is situated approximately three miles west of Warrington and is under the control of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board.
- (2) Cases for removal are transported by the Liverpool Corporation Ambulance Service. The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews who would be concerned in the removal of smallpox cases. These crews are re-vaccinated annually when any case occurs.

- (3) Smallpox consultants available are :
 Professor Andrew B. Semple, Health Department, Hatton Garden,
 Liverpool L3 2AW.
 Dr. T. L. Hobday, 43 Ullet Road, Liverpool 17.
 Professor A. W. Downie, "Cenna", College Close, Liverpool Road,
 Birkdale, Lancashire.
 Dr. A. B. Christie, Fazakerley Hospital, Longmoor Lane, Liverpool 9.
- (4) Facilities for the laboratory diagnosis of smallpox are available at
 the Bacteriological Department of the University of Liverpool.
- There were no cases of smallpox in the Port of Liverpool in 1971.

Vaccination of crews and passengers

The masters of all ships arriving from all countries in Africa, Asia, Australasia and the Americas (excluding Canada and the U.S.A.) are requested to provide a list of the dates of vaccination of all persons on board. If such a list is not available the vaccination certificates are checked.

1,117 ships arrived from the above areas and in 1,088 cases lists were obtained or the vaccination certificates checked. Arrangements were made for vaccination or re-vaccination if necessary.

SECTION VIII VENEREAL DISEASE

Seven cases of venereal disease in five ships were reported during the year. Whenever possible cases were referred for treatment at one of the undermentioned clinics. Details of the times and places are given to ships from foreign ports.

TIME-TABLE OF TREATMENT CENTRES

Seamen's Dispensary, Liverpool	Monday, Wednesday and Friday 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
	Tuesday and Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.
	Saturday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Liverpool Royal Infirmary	Monday 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.
	Wednesday 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
	Friday 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
	Saturday By arrangement.
St. James' Hospital, Birkenhead	Monday and Friday 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
	Wednesday 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

SECTION IX

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS
DISEASES ON SHIPS

No cases or suspected cases of cholera, plague, smallpox or yellow fever occurred in the port during 1971, nor were there any cases or suspected cases of typhus or relapsing fever.

TABLE D

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS LANDED FROM
VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS DURING 1971

Diseases	No. of Cases during year		No. of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Chickenpox	1	—	1
Gastro-enteritis.. .. .	1	3	3
Infective Hepatitis	—	4	4
Influenza	6	2	1
Malaria	—	2	2
Pyrexia	—	2	2
Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Totals ..	8	14	14

**CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS WHICH HAVE OCCURRED
IN VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR
TO ARRIVAL YEAR 1971**

Diseases	No. of Cases during Year		No. of Vessels concerned
	Pasengers	Crew	
Chickenpox	1	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	16	2
German Measles	—	1	1
Infective Hepatitis	—	1	1
Influenza	—	1	1
Malaria	—	1	1
Pyrexia	—	7	1
Totals	1	27	8

CASES LANDED FROM COASTWISE VESSELS

Diseases	No. of Cases during Year		No. of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Nil	—	—	—

Influenza

The m.v. "Monte Umbe" arrived from a cruise to Spain and Portugal on the 27th June, 1971. Six passengers and two crew members were reported to be suffering from influenza, the date of onset in each case being the 23rd June. The vessel was boarded on arrival by the Principal Medical Officer and two Port Health Inspectors. The patients were examined by the Principal Medical Officer who confirmed the diagnosis of the Ship's Surgeon.

The patients were allowed to proceed to their homes and advised to consult their own doctors.

The accommodation of the patients was disinfected immediately they left the ship.

The m.v. "Aureol" arrived from West Africa on the 9th August, 1971. The Master and three passengers were reported to be suffering from influenza. Three passengers and one member of the crew had also suffered from the disease but had since recovered.

Those who had not recovered were removed to Fazakerley Hospital where their condition was reported to be viral respiratory disease. All accommodation involved was disinfected.

Infective Hepatitis

Four cases of infective hepatitis were reported during the year, three occurred in British ships and the fourth case occurred in a U.S. ship. All four were crew members.

All the ships involved were engaged in different trades. Disinfection was carried out in all cases.

Scabies

Three cases of scabies were reported involving three British ships. Disinfection was carried out in all cases.

SECTION X OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

Three cases of malaria involving three ships were notified during the course of the year.

SECTION XI MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No rodent plague was discovered either in ships or ashore. Three suspected rats were sent for bacteriological examination and all proved to be negative.

SECTION XII MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

The port is divided into districts and a Port Health Inspector and two Rodent Operatives are allotted to each district. One operative is engaged in searching for evidence of rodents and rodent harbourage, the other is engaged in catching rodents for bacteriological examination and dealing with minor infestations.

(Major infestations are referred to the owners for them to take the necessary action).

All vessels from foreign ports are boarded as soon as possible after arrival and advised to fit ratguards to all moorings.

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats

- (a) Enquiries and inspection of ships for rats by Port Health Inspectors
- (b) Search of all available spaces by Rodent Operatives as soon as possible after arrival, and re-visits during discharge of cargo. Coastal and harbour craft are also inspected periodically.
- (c) Complete search of ship by Rodent Operative under the supervision of a Port Health Inspector on application for a Deratting or Deratting Exemption Certificate.
- (d) Immediate investigation of all reports of infestations from whatever source.

2. Arrangements for bacteriological or pathogenic examination of rodents with special reference to rodent plague.

Any rodents suspected of being infected with plague or found dead without visible marks of violence are dipped in paraffin and sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination.

Traps are set in all ships from plague infected ports and the first rodent so caught from each ship is also sent for examination.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and if done by a commercial contract, the name of the contractor.

The Masters of all ships found to be infested with rodents are advised to take the necessary action required. Agents and owners are similarly advised.

Many shipping companies employ the services of pest control organisations on a routine inspection and extermination basis.

Others employ such services as required.

Deratting in ships is carried out by the following methods:—

- (a) Trapping by the Authority's own Rodent Operatives.
- (b) Trapping and/or poisoning by ships' owners or agents.
- (c) Fumigation with hydrogen cyanide or sulphur dioxide (Only this method is used when a Deratting Certificate is required).

The contractors carrying out the deratting of ships in the port and approved by the Liverpool Port Health Authority are:

- (a) By trapping and/or poisoning:
 Rentokil Laboratories Ltd.
 Sewell Pest Prevention Services Ltd.
- (b) By fumigation:
 Rentokil Laboratories Ltd.

4. Rat-proofing in Ships

During the course of the inspection of ships by Port Health Inspectors and Rodent Operatives special attention is paid to rat proofing and harbourage. The Master is notified of any defects in this respect and advised of the measures to be taken. Owners and agents are similarly informed.

The increase in the numbers of tankers, bulk carriers and container ships, together with modern methods of ship construction has resulted in a considerable improvement in the rat-proofing of ships.

TABLE E
Rodents Destroyed During the Year 1971 in Ships from Foreign Ports

Category	Number
Black rats	136
Brown rats	2
Species not known	—
Mice	60
Sent for examination	48
Infected with plague	—

Dock Premises

The following methods are used to control rodent infestations:—

Routine trapping and poisoning by

- (a) The Authority's own Rodent operatives.
- (d) Rodent operatives employed by the Mersey Docks & Harbour Company.
- (c) Rodent operatives employed or retained by shipping companies, stevedores and warehouse owners.

These measures ensure that rodent infestations are dealt with promptly.

**Rodents Destroyed During the Year 1971 in Docks, Quays,
Wharves and Warehouses**

Category	Number
Black rats	565
Brown rats	241
Species not known	—
Mice	476
Sent for examination	182
Infected with plague	—

In addition to the above 1,549 rats and 146 mice were destroyed by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company.

Number of visits to ships by Rodent Operatives (Searching) ..	4,913
Number of visits to ships by Rodent Operatives (Catching) ..	3,868
Number of visits to sheds, quays, etc., by Port Health Inspectors ..	184
Number of visits to sheds, quays, etc., by Rodent Operatives (Searching)	1,721
Number of visits to sheds, quays, etc., by Rodent Operatives (Catching)	24,444

TABLE F

**Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued
during the Year for Ships on arrival from Foreign Ports**

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					No. of Deratting Exemption Certificates	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
HCN	Sulphur Dioxide					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	1	—	—	6	480	486

In addition 18 Rodent Control Certificates were issued during the year.

SECTION XIII

INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

Nature and number of inspections		Notices served		Results of serving notices
		Statutory	Other notices	
Crews quarters, water supply, overside discharges, smoke observations, and refuse disposal.	4,849	nil	56	145 nuisances abated

Details of nuisances found

Nature of nuisance	No. found	No. abated
Dirty crew quarters	6	6
Verminous crew quarters	96	84
Foul water tanks	2	2
Accumulation of offensive refuse	5	3
Dirty pantries or galleys	21	13
Dirty storerooms	13	10
Gear stowed in crew quarters	2	2
Defective W.C. fittings	1	nil
Defective waste pipes and scuppers	4	3
Smoke nuisances	14	14
W.C.'s discharging on to quay	7	7
Miscellaneous	1	1
Totals	172	145

The number of defects found in ships during routine inspections continues to decrease. This is no doubt due to the increase in new tonnage which provides a very high standard of accommodation for both officers and ratings.

In common with most industries the shipping industry is deeply concerned with the utilisation of its manpower, and in many cases ship's crews have been reduced.

The possibility of a lowering of the standards of food hygiene and general cleanliness if the manning of the catering departments is reduced cannot be overlooked.

During the course of their visits to ships the Port Health Inspectors have continued to give advice regarding food hygiene when requested or when it has been thought necessary to do so.

NATIONALITY OF SHIPS VISITED
YEAR 1971

Nationality	Visits	Re-visits	Total
British	2,263	69	2,332
German (West)	474	14	488
Dutch	389	2	391
Norwegian	268	4	272
Danish	257	3	260
Liberian	176	7	183
Swedish	127	1	128
Spanish	126	2	128
Russian	121	4	125
Greek	96	6	102
Irish	57	3	60
Indian	39	2	41
Japanese	37	1	38
United Arab Republic	35	5	40
Yugoslav	28	2	30
French	28	—	28
Italian	23	—	23
Nigerian	23	—	23
Pakistani	21	1	22
Portuguese	21	1	22
South African	19	—	19
Kuwaiti	18	—	18
Cyprian	17	1	18
Brazilian	13	—	13
Panamanian	13	—	13
Sudanese	13	—	13
Argentine	12	—	12
Bulgarian	12	—	12
Israeli	12	—	12
Chilean	10	—	10
Somali	9	2	11
Swiss	8	2	10
Peruvian	8	1	9
American	8	—	8
Maldivian	7	1	8
Turkish	6	1	7
Burmese	5	—	5
Philippine	5	—	5
Republic of China	4	—	4
East German	4	—	4
Singapore	4	—	4
Cuban	3	—	3
Belgian	3	—	3
Polish	3	—	3
Maltese	3	—	3
Czechoslovak	2	—	2
Faroese	2	—	2
Finnish	2	—	2
Ghanaian	2	—	2
Icelandic	2	—	2
Lebanese	2	—	2
Rumanian	2	—	2
Chinese (Taiwan)	1	—	1
Indonesian	1	—	1
Iranian	1	—	1
Iraqi	1	—	1
Kenyan	1	—	1
Mauritanian	1	—	1
Moroccan	1	—	1
Total	4,849	135	4,984

SECTION XIV

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS 1934 and 1948

An order under Regulation 5 of the above Regulations is in force covering the whole of the Port of Liverpool and warning notices to this effect are posted at various points throughout the port. In addition these notices warn the public of the danger of taking shellfish for their own use.

Regular observations indicate that there are no beds or layings in use at the present time.

No cases of food poisoning or sickness resulting from the consumption of shellfish taken in the Port were reported.

SECTION XV

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS AND COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS

1. List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants holding Certificates of Appointment

Professor Andrew B. Semple

Dr. R. R. Hair

Dr. R. S. E. Cutcliffe

Dr. S. G. Rubin

2. List of other staff engaged on this work

No other staff are regularly engaged on this work, though the Medical Inspectors may be assisted by Health Visitors of the Liverpool Corporation when necessary.

3. Organisation of work

Immigration Officers refer to the Medical Inspector any passengers who they have reason to believe may require examination under the Aliens Order or the Commonwealth Immigrants Act. A Medical Inspector is always present during the disembarkation of passengers from passenger ships. In other cases the Immigration Officer is able to contact a Medical Inspector through the Liverpool Ambulance Service.

4(a) Nature and amount of aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants traffic

Number of vessels carrying aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants ..	2,819
Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspectors	25
Number of aircraft dealt with by the Medical Inspectors	1

4(b) Number of conditional entries of Commonwealth Immigrants

Number of arrivals	Number medically examined	Number landed conditionally
3,360	99	nil

4(c) Details of aliens landed in the Port

Number of arrivals	Number medically examined	Number of certificates issued
5,622	20	1

5. Accommodation for medical inspection and examination

The medical inspection of aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants is normally carried out on board the ship itself. In relation to aircraft the inspection is carried out in the Authority's own examination room at Liverpool Airport.

SECTION XVI**MISCELLANEOUS****Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease**

When notification of such a death is received H.M. Customs and the Department of Trade and Industry are informed. The body is isolated on board the ship until suitable arrangements have been made for removal direct to the place of burial or cremation. Cremation is always strongly recommended in these cases.

Inspection of dock premises

The modernisation of the port's facilities has continued throughout the year and on the 6th December, 1971 the S.2 Berth of the new Seaforth Dock was opened by Mr. John Peyton, Minister of Transport.

This berth is designed primarily for the discharge of meat and an inspection room and office has been provided for the use of the Port Health Inspectors carrying out their duties under the Imported Food Regulations.

A small cold store has also been built at this berth.

The cleanliness of sheds and roadways continues to improve and the standard of cleanliness maintained in the sanitary accommodation throughout the dock estate is high.

A total of 119 inspections of dock sheds, etc., (excluding canteens and tea cabins) was made during the year.

TABLE OF DEFECTS FOUND IN DOCK PREMISES

Description of Premises	Defective or Inadequate			Structural Defects	Rat Harborage	Rat Infestation	Accumulation of Refuse	Noxious Effluvia	Dirty Conditions	Miscellaneous	Total
	Ventilation	Sanitary Accommodation	Drainage								
Dock Sheds	—	1	1	—	55	4	—	8	1	—	70
Quays	—	—	4	—	6	6	20	13	1	—	50
Roadways	—	—	5	—	3	—	25	1	1	—	35
Canteens	2	1	—	5	3	4	2	—	5	4	26
Tea Cabins	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Warehouses	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sanitary Accommodation	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	24
Offices	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Airport	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Total	3	2	12	6	75	15	47	22	30	6	218

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Three new premises have been registered under the Act.

STATISTICAL RETURN

General Inspections—Catering Establishments..	3
Additional visits	562
Additional Visits—Staff Canteens	59
Infringements relating to—	
Cleanliness (Sec. 4)	5
Ventilation (Sec. 7)	2
Maintenance of Sanitary Conveniences ..	1
Total number of Infringements	8

DOCK CANTEENS

Three new canteens have been opened during the year. These new canteens are fitted with the most modern equipment. One new canteen is under construction and when this is opened the last of the older type canteens will close. All canteens will then be less than seven years old. This service for dock workers provides catering of a high standard and the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company and the Port Employers Association, in conjunction with the caterers, are to be congratulated

on providing such a service. Co-operation between these organisations and officers of the Authority is excellent and a high standard of food hygiene is maintained.

No. of inspections of canteens	606
No. of inspections of tea cabins	893

LIVERPOOL AIRPORT

On the 6th May the new International Terminal was officially opened. The accommodation provided for the use of the Port Health Authority consists of a medical examination room, interview room and a single bed isolation ward.

All aircraft from Africa, Asia, the Americas (except Canada and the U.S.A.) and Australasia are met on arrival by a Port Health Inspector. The Captain of the aircraft is interviewed, all passengers and crew are asked their present and recent state of health and their vaccination certificates checked. The aircraft is also inspected.

During the year thirty-three aircraft were dealt with.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN SPAIN

On the 9th September notification was received from the World Health Organisation of a number of cholera cases which had occurred in various parts of Spain.

All aircraft from the Spanish mainland were met on arrival by Port Health Inspectors and dealt with as outlined above.

The Medical Officers of Health of the districts to which the passengers were proceeding were notified. Eighteen aircraft, involving 1770 passengers and 99 crew members were dealt with in the period between the 9th September and the 12th October when the Spanish Authorities reported to the World Health Organisation that all their territories were free from cholera.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS

On the 26th September the Captain of aircraft G-AVOE reported that a passenger was suffering from gastro-enteritis.

The aircraft, from Ibiza, was met on arrival and the diagnosis confirmed by the Principal Medical Officer (Port).

The patient was removed to Fazakerly Hospital and the aircraft disinfected.

THE FOOD HYGIENE (DOCKS, CARRIERS, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1960

During the year 67 ships entered the port carrying open food. In each case the proposed berth was inspected prior to the vessel's arrival and when necessary the Master Porters were advised of the measures required to ensure compliance with the above Regulations.

Washing facilities are available at all berths where open food is handled and protective clothing is supplied to all dock workers handling such food.

Attention is paid to the cleanliness of vehicles used to carry foodstuffs and the drivers and haulage companies advised of the requirements of the above Regulations when this should prove necessary.

THE DARK SMOKE (PERMITTED PERIODS) (VESSELS) REGULATIONS, 1958

Observations on ships continue to be made and 14 ships were boarded when infringements were noted. The Masters or the officers in charge were interviewed in each case and the necessary steps taken to ensure that infringements were not repeated. No proceedings under these Regulations were instituted.

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

All vessels loading or discharging radioactive materials were visited by a Port Health Inspector.

Detailed information regarding these cargoes is provided by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company prior to the vessels' arrival.

Fifty-seven visits to ships loading and 45 visits to ships discharging were made. In addition one visit was made to a ship arriving in the Port with this type of cargo on board but which was not for discharge here.

One case of spillage occurred. This was of a minor nature and decontamination was carried out after the spillage, an ore concentrate, had been swept up and returned to the container.

FOOD INSPECTION

GROUNDNUTS

Samples from twenty-seven consignments of groundnuts were taken during the course of the year and submitted to the Public Analyst to be examined for the presence of aflatoxin.

Consignments which contained this toxic substance in detectable quantities were rejected as unfit for human consumption and the remainder were released for sale.

The details of all consignments of groundnuts and the action taken are set out in the following table.

Country of Origin	Consignment	Condition—Disposal
Argentina	500 bags Kernels	Satisfactory—Released
"	500 " "	" "
Brazil	500 " in Shell	" "
"	500 " "	" "
"	1,000 " "	Unsatisfactory—Re-exported
"	1,000 " "	Satisfactory—Released
"	500 " "	Unsatisfactory—Re-exported
"	1,000 " "	Satisfactory—Released
"	1,000 " "	Unsatisfactory—Re-exported
"	500 " "	Satisfactory—Released
"	491 " Kernels	Unsatisfactory—diverted for bird food
"	800 " in shell	Satisfactory—Released
China	2 cases in Shell	" "
"	4 cases dried	" "
India	2,456 bags in Shell	" "
"	1,600 " "	" "
"	1,871 " "	" "
Germany	320 ctns flaked	" "
Madagascar	1,000 bags in Shell	" "
"	500 " "	Unsatisfactory—Re-exported
"	2,500 " "	" "
"	1,000 " "	Satisfactory—Released
Malaya	3 ctns "	" "
Mozambique	5,470 bags kernels	" "
"	3,430 " "	" "
"	2,744 " "	" "
Singapore	10 ctns fried	" "

DESICCATED COCONUT

121 samples of desiccated coconut were submitted to the Public Health Laboratories during the year. One sample proved to contain Salmonella Senftenberg and a total of 24 bags is under detention, awaiting disposal.

MEAT

In the following table are details of consignments of unsound meat which arrived during the year and were dealt with under the Imported Food Regulations, 1968.

Country of Origin	Vessel	Consignment	Condition and Action Taken
Australia	"Discovery Bay"	1,680 ctns boneless beef	190 ctns (11.3%) were found to be decomposing and were rejected, a total of 11,400 lbs of meat.
New Zealand	"Port Launceston"	1,515 carcasses of mutton	A 10% examination revealed 3 carcasses affected with caseous lymphadenitis, 3 legs weighing 19 lbs were rejected.
" "	"Hurunui"	213 carcasses of mutton	A full examination revealed 10 carcasses affected with caseous lymphadenitis. A total of 133 lbs of meat was rejected.
" "	"Sussex"	35 carcasses of mutton	The consignment, on examination was found to be oedematous and emaciated. All the carcasses were rejected a total of 1,138 lbs of meat.
" "	"Auckland Star"	329 ctns of frozen "paddy wacks" (Ligamentum Nuchae)	This prohibited meat was rejected and diverted for industrial purposes.

A further 126 carcasses and 38 part carcasses of sheep and lambs, comprising 4,219 lbs, and 254 lbs of beef were rejected and disposed of during 1971.

BULK LARD TABLE OF BULK LARD SHIPMENTS

	From U.S.A.	From Europe
Number of Ships	15	26
Number of consignments ..	93	80
Tonnage	67,510	15,234

The m.t. "NITRICO" arrived from Spain in September, 1971 with 1,238 tons of lard in bulk. The Official Certificates which accompanied the consignment were not in the form laid down in the circular issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food and contained no reference to the cleanliness of the ship's tanks before the lard was loaded.

The consignment was detained and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food notified. The consignment was later released after consultation with the Ministry and the receipt of a telex message from the Spanish Authorities certifying that the ship's tanks had been cleaned prior to loading.

Also in September 1971, a further consignment of 1,050 tons of lard in bulk arrived on the m.t. "SEAMARK" from Spain. The certificates were not in the correct form and made no reference to the cleanliness of the ship's tanks prior to loading.

The lard was not detained as it had originated from an approved establishment and there were certificates from an independent surveyor stating that the ship's tanks had been inspected and found to be clean before loading. The Ministrys of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food was advised of this consignment and the action taken.

CANNED MEATS

Irregularities of Official Certificates Procedure

Ship	From	Consignment	Remarks
"Pyrrhus"	Peoples Republic of China	35 cases of canned meat	No official Certificate, consignment detained pending re-exportation or destruction.
"Ascanius"	" "	10 cases of canned pork	No Official Certificate. Consignment destroyed.
"Sibonga"	Denmark	980 ctns of canned Picnic Ham (23,500 tins)	This consignment was sent from the U.S.A. to the United Kingdom. It did not bear a recognised Official Certificate and was re-exported to Denmark.

CANNED GOODS

The vessel "NEVSEHIR" arrived in January with a consignment of 32,500 cartons of Turkish canned tomato concentrate. Each carton contained six 7 lb. cans.

Many of the cartons were stained and burst and a large quantity of damaged, pierced, crushed and burst cans accumulated on the quay. Samples of the consignment, submitted to the City Analyst, showed negative results in respect of metallic contamination, mould growth, non-permitted colouring matter and non-permitted preservatives.

The damage appeared to have been caused by the cartons being inadequate for the weight of contents thereby allowing excessive movement of the cans within the cartons. The cans were pierced by frictional movement and the spilled contents caused the cartons to burst, thereby causing further damage.

A total of 1,188 severely damaged, pierced, burst and crushed cans were rejected and destroyed.

ONIONS

The m.v. "THORA DAN" arrived in April from the U.S.A. with a consignment of 73,000 bags of onions. A large number of bags had a dirty appearance and an examination of the onions showed a soft black deposit which was identified as the mould *Aspergillus Niger*.

The affected bags were detained and a total of 3,406 bags was subsequently rejected and destroyed.

MELONS

The m.v. "THESSALY" arrived from Chile in April 1971 with a consignment of 13,500 cases of melons and 30,000 bags of onions. On inspection some decomposition was found, and after sorting, a total of 215 cases of melons and 351 bags of onions were rejected as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

TOMATOES

In January 1971 the "MONTE ANAGA" arrived from the Canary Isles carrying a consignment of 122,000 cartons of tomatoes. Adverse weather conditions encountered during the voyage resulted in damage to the cargo, some of which was stowed on deck. The contents of 2,541 cartons were found to be severely damaged and were subsequently destroyed.

IMPORTED EGG AND EGG PRODUCTS

The following table gives details of consignments of egg or products which contained egg as an ingredient sampled and submitted for laboratory examination.

Origin	Consignment	Findings	Action Taken
Australia	34,797 tins Pasteurised frozen whole egg	No Salmonella Alpha-amylase test Satisfactory	Released
"	23,968 tins Pasteurised frozen whole egg	No Salmonella Alpha-amylase test Satisfactory	Released
"	5,068 tins Pasteurised frozen whole egg	No Salmonella Alpha-amylase test Satisfactory	Released
"	1,267 tins Pasteurised frozen egg white	No Salmonella	Released
"	1,267 ctns Unpasteurised frozen egg white	1 Sample relating to 351 tins Positive Salmonella. Balance Negative	The 351 tins of egg white were pasteurised and released after samples had proved negative.
Denmark	1,800 pkgs. Pasteurised egg white	No Salmonella	Released
Germany	1,685 tins Pasteurised frozen egg white	No Salmonella	Released
"	1,800 tins Pasteurised frozen egg white	No Salmonella	Released
New Zealand	12,133 tins Pasteurised frozen egg pulp	No Salmonella Alpha-amylase test Satisfactory	Released
"	19,430 tins Pasteurised frozen egg pulp	No Salmonella Alpha-amylase test Satisfactory	Released
"	18,372 tins Pasteurised frozen egg	No Salmonella Alpha-amylase test Satisfactory	Released
U.S.A.	140 ctns Dried egg	No Salmonella	Released
"	5 ctns Imitation whole egg powder	No Salmonella. No Prohibited Colour, Preservatives or Anti-oxidant	Released

Origin	Consignment	Findings	Action Taken
U.S.A.	44 ctns Egg Albumen	No Salmonella	Released
"	75 ctns Egg Albumen	" "	"
"	40 ctns Egg Albumen	" "	"
"	80 ctns Egg Albumen	" "	"
"	1 case Imitation Egg powder	No Salmonella. No Prohibited Colour or Preservatives.	"
"	40 ctns Pasteurised dried egg	No Salmonella	"
"	50 ctns Spray dried egg white	" "	"
"	80 ctns Egg Albumen	" "	"
"	80 ctns Egg Albumen	" "	"
"	40 ctns Egg Albumen	" "	"
"	160 ctns Dried Egg	" "	"
"	50 ctns Egg Albumen	" "	"
"	40 ctns Egg Albumen	" "	"
"	40 ctns Dried Egg	" "	"
"	40 ctns Dried Egg	" "	"
"	80 ctns Dried Egg	" "	"
"	80 ctns Dried Egg	" "	"
"	251 ctns Dried Egg	" "	"
"	44 ctns Dried Egg	" "	"

CRUSTACEA

87 consignments of frozen prawns arrived in Liverpool during 1971. 14 consignments were allowed to proceed to other local Authorities for sampling and 10 consignments were released without sampling.

The remainder were sampled with the following results:—

Origin	Consignments of prawns	Result	Remarks
Monrovia	390 ctns	Unsatisfactory	Re-exported
„	350 ctns	1 code unsatisfactory	30 cartons re-exported
India	157 ctns Shrimps	Unsatisfactory	Re-exported
Chile	325 ctns	Poor Bacteriological standard	Letter sent to consignee (Released)
Malaya	500 ctns	Poor Bacteriological standard	Letter sent to consignee (Released)
Pakistan	10 ctns	Unsatisfactory	Destroyed
Malaya	250 ctns	Poor Bacteriological standard	Letter sent to consignee (Released)
„	600 ctns	Unsatisfactory	Re-exported

Six cartons of oysters and 28 cartons of prawns, produce of Japan, were rejected because they had defrosted and were decomposing.

The rest of the consignment was satisfactory and released.

INEDIBLE OFFAL

382 consignments comprising 363,163 packages of frozen raw meat and offal were imported during 1971 and delivered to approved processors to be sterilised prior to sale as pet food.

These figures include 11 consignments totalling 2,035 packages of frozen horsemeat.

None of these consignments presented any difficulty.

FOODSTUFFS IN CONTAINERS

The number of containers of foodstuffs entering the Port of Liverpool has continued to increase. Notifications were sent to other local authorities in respect of 12,034 containers. Of these, 5,910 containers arrived from Eire and 6,124 from various other countries. A further 820 containers were examined by inspectors of this Authority.

A container of barrels of orange juice was examined at Liverpool and six barrels were found to be burst and the heads collapsed. The contents,

a total of 334 gallons were spilled and contaminated and were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

A container, from Eire, of 365 packages of fresh cream, each containing 1,000 cartons x $\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz., 3 packages containing 14 x 18 x $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., and 12 packages containing 6 x 18 x $\frac{1}{3}$ fl. oz., was submerged in the dock. The total contents of the container were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

The following table shows the total quantities of unsound foodstuffs either destroyed or utilised under supervision during the year 1971.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Beef, Mutton, Pork and Veal	15	1	—	8
Canned Goods	241	8	2	4
Fruit and Vegetables	149	3	3	6
Cereals	208	3	2	3
General (Lard, Coconut, Butter, etc.)	638	13	1	17
Total	1,252	10	1	10

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Information concerning positive findings, following examination of imported food, was circulated to other seaports and copies sent to the Department of Health and Social Security and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Quarterly returns are made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food giving full details of unsound meat and meat products and also of contraventions of the Official Certificate procedure.

Samples related to imported food

Submitted to Public Health Laboratory Service

Chicken skins, frozen	3
Chicken skins and meat spray, dried	1
Crab meat, frozen	1
Cream pies, frozen	4
Dessicated Coconut	116
Egg, albumen	6
Egg, dried	34
Egg, dried granular	15
Egg, frozen, pasteurised	112
Egg, imitation powder	2
Egg, noodles	1
Egg, pulp, frozen, pasteurised	2
Egg, white, frozen	23
Egg, white, solids	4

Egg, whole, frozen	12
Egg, whole, frozen, pasteurised	24
Jackfruit	1
Lobster tomali, canned	1
Meat, quick frozen, cooked	3
Mussels, frozen	1
Oysters, raw, frozen	1
Prawns, frozen, uncooked	51
Prawns, frozen, cooked	68
Prawns, dried	1
Shrimps, dried	1
Shrimps, frozen	59
Soup stock	33
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	580
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Submitted to Public Analyst

Apples, fresh	1
Artichokes, canned	1
Baking powder	1
Bean curd, bottled	1
Beans, haricot	1
Beans, kidney	1
Beef, curried, canned	1
Chicken skins and meat spray, dried	1
Chilli pickle in oil	3
Chilli sauce	5
Chutney, dried	1
Cream pies, frozen	3
Chrysanthemum tea	1
Cuttlefish, prepared	1
Dates	8
Dates, preserved	1
Egg, imitation powder	2
Egg jam, canned	1
Flour, milled	1
Ginger, preserved	1
Ginger, youngstem	1
Grapefruit, canned	3
Grapefruit, fresh	2
Grapefruit juice, canned	3
Green beans, canned	3
Groundnuts, fried	2
Groundnut, flakes	1
Groundnuts, kernels	7
Groundnuts, in shell	20
Gul Quand	1
Jackfruit	1
Jam, Apricot	1
Lard, bulk	1
Lemons, fresh	1
Lemon oil pickle	1
Lime oil pickle	2
Lobster tomali, canned	1
Loganberries, canned	1
Mango chutney	3
Mango juice	3

Mango Masala	1
Mango pickle in oil	14
Mango slices	3
Medammes, canned	2
Melon salad, sweet	1
Mucabar apple	1
Mucabar Hur	1
Mucabar carrot	1
Onions, fresh	1
Oranges, fresh	2
Oyster sauce, bottles	2
Palmkernel oil	3
Peaches, canned	1
Pickles, canned	4
Pilchards, canned	8
Plums, preserved	1
Pork, braized, canned	1
Preserves	1
Rice	1
Rice, wine, medicated	1
Sandwich filling	2
Sardines, canned	2
Sharda powder	1
Shrimps, canned	1
Shrimp flavoured chips	1
Shrimps, frozen	1
Soy sauce	3
Sugar bar, brown	1
Sugar cane juice	1
Synthetic resin	1
Tomato, canned, concentrate	3
Tomato puree, canned	1
Turmeric powder	1
Vegetables, preserved	1
Wheat	2
Wheat, milled	1
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I desire again to express my appreciation of the valuable assistance received from H.M. Collector of Customs and Staff, Department of Trade and Industry, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Company and their officers, river pilots, and the various shipping companies and agents who have co-operated with the Port Health Authority in the maintenance of Public Health and the prevention of disease in the port. The Consular Bodies have at all times given courteous assistance.

ANDREW B. SEMPLE,
Medical Officer of Health,
Liverpool Port Health Authority.

